



**REPORT OF COUNCIL**  
OF  
**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
FOR THE  
**PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS**  
TO THE

**TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS,**

TO BE HELD IN THE

===== **LARGE HALL,** =====

**20, Hanover Square, W. 1,**

**On MONDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1922, at 4.30 p.m.**

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**London**

**ADLARD & SON & WEST NEWMAN, LTD.**

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**1922**





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## ANNOUNCEMENT.



THE Council has much pleasure in announcing that H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has graciously consented to become the President of the Association, thus carrying on the traditional interest of the Royal Family in the subject of Tuberculosis.

The vacancy of the post of President was caused through the lamented death of Lord Balfour of Burleigh last year, who, on resigning his office of Chairman of Council, accepted the Presidency.

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# National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

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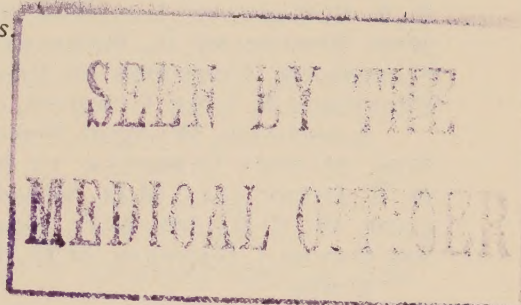
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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JAMES NIVEN, LL.D., M.B.





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MAYFAIR 2511.

**Burrow Hill Colony for Tuberculous Ex-Service Men,**  
St. Catherine's Road, Frimley, Surrey.

*Resident Medical Superintendent:* Dr. A. H. MACPHERSON.

*Telephone:*

Farnborough, Hants, 62.

*Stations:*

Frimley (L.S.W.R.), 1¼ m.

Farnborough (L.S.W.R.) 2½ m.



## OBJECT, METHODS, AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION.

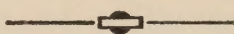
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1. OBJECT.—The prevention of Tuberculosis.
  
2. MEMBERSHIP.—The Association consists of Ordinary and of Life Members. The contribution of Ordinary Members is 5s. annually. Those who subscribe annually a sum of not less than one guinea are enrolled as Subscribing Members. Life Members give a donation of five guineas.
  
3. METHODS.—
  - I. The education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of—
    - (a) A Central Office for the collection and distribution of information as to modes of diffusion of Tuberculosis and measures of prevention.
    - (b) The circulation of pamphlets and leaflets setting forth in plain language the results of scientific investigations of the above points.
    - (c) Public Lectures by men approved by the Council, Addresses at Congresses and other public gatherings.
    - (d) Co-operation with other societies having for their object the promotion of public health.
    - (e) The co-operation of the public press.
    - (f) Periodical Congresses and the issue of an Annual Report.
    - (g) The promotion of the establishment of open-air Sanatoria for tuberculous patients.
  
  - II. The influencing of Parliament, County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Chambers of Agriculture, and other Public Authorities on matters relating to the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
  
  - III. The establishment throughout the Kingdom of local Branches of the Association. Secretaries of Branches are supplied with all literature at cost price.





# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.



## COUNCIL'S REPORT

To the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting, to be held on  
Monday, October 23rd, 1922, at 4.30 p.m.,  
in the Large Hall, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

THE Council begs to submit its Report to the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of Members.

### **History and Foundation of the Burrow Hill Colony, Frimley.**

At the Annual Meeting of the Association in 1917 an address was given by the late Sir German Sims Woodhead on "The Farm Colony for the Tuberculous," in which he pointed out how successful such institutions had been in different parts of the country, and it was suggested that the Association might undertake the creation of a colony on national lines.

The claims of the soldier and sailor discharged from the services on account of Tuberculosis became more and more insistent as the war progressed, and the problem of dealing with these cases engaged the most earnest consideration of the Council.

**In the autumn of 1917 the Council decided to make an appeal for £50,000 to start a Farm Colony for discharged tuberculous soldiers and sailors.** The appeal



was issued all over the country and later on to Britons overseas. The immediate response was most generous, but it has been uphill work since the Armistice to complete the sum required to start the Colony. In particular the response from remote districts and countries overseas has been quite remarkable, indicating how interested our people, both at home and abroad, were in the fate of the tuberculous ex-service man. Within the limits of a short report it would be impossible to give instances of these generous gifts of practical sympathy, but the Council would like to record, now that the Colony is an accomplished fact, its most grateful thanks to all those who have been responsible for its inception. The total amount received to September 25th last was **£42,676 8s. 10d.**

Later on the question of the site of the Colony was considered, and many places were inspected. Some were too remote, others too expensive or unsuitable for various reasons.

After prolonged search, in which the late Lord Glenconner took conspicuous part, a site was inspected near Frimley in Surrey, which was finally selected as being the nearest approach to the ideal.

The property, consisting of 118 acres, rises to 300 feet above sea level and slopes towards the south. From the bluff one is met with views over the wide expanse of the beautiful Surrey hills, with the Hog's Back and the Hampshire hills on the horizon. Part of the property is wooded, the trees being mostly pines and firs, which are among the chief charms of Surrey. There are also a number of oaks, Spanish chestnuts, rowans and hollies, and a good deal of heather, bracken and gorse, which all go to make the Colony a very delightful spot. The rainfall is low and the climate mild, with abundance of sunshine.

The nearest stations are Frimley,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and Farnborough,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, both on the London & South-Western Railway, with a good service of trains.

The land, when bought, had no buildings. The first thing, therefore, was to erect a farm steading, adapted for



modern methods of farming, and a house for the Bailiff. The timber used was provided mainly by trees felled on the site, and abundant gravel discovered in levelling the bluff came in opportunely.

The type of buildings for the Colony was next considered. The Council found that owing to the very high prices of materials and labour and the state of the building trade generally at that time, great difficulties and considerable delay would result if permanent buildings were erected. Moreover, the needs of the tuberculous ex-service man were urgent, and therefore it was felt that something had to be done at once to supply the immediate need.

About this time also, as a result of a Report of a Departmental Committee, the Government had decided to recognise the special claims of the tuberculous ex-service man. The Council's plans with regard to the Colony were therefore laid before the Ministry of Health, who were most sympathetic and promised to do all that was possible to help.

After the necessary preliminaries were considered, the Ministry agreed to co-operate with the National Association in the erection and furnishing of the buildings, and the constructural work was undertaken by H.M. Office of Works.

A brief description of the chief buildings may be of interest. Army huts have been converted and adapted for open-air treatment, and are most suitable. Three pavilions have been erected for the colonists, making a total of 80 beds, 20 of which are for sanatorium cases and 60 for trainees—*i. e.* men who, having had sanatorium treatment, desire to be taught some occupational work to fit them for their future life.

The Administration Block is centrally placed on the crest of the hill, and consists of Doctor's Consulting Room, Waiting Room, Office and Dispensary. A few yards west from this block is the Kitchen, and separated from it by a servery with hot-plate and service hatches is the Dining Hall.



The trainees are housed in two of the pavilions mentioned above, each room opening on a covered verandah. All the pavilions face due south, thus getting the maximum of sunshine.

Quite close to the pavilions are the Industrial Workshops, Orderlies' Hut, and Recreation Room. All the buildings are well ventilated and lighted with electricity.

By a winding path through the wood the Nurses' Home is reached, which is sufficiently remote to secure privacy and quiet for the Staff.

The Doctor's House—also a converted army hut—adjoins the newly-planted orchard. There are detached cottages for the residence of the Instructors a little way from the main buildings.

Water, supplied by the Frimley and Farnborough District Water Company, is ample and of excellent quality; electricity for lighting and power for the laundry comes from the Aldershot Gas, Water and Electric Light Company.

The sewage has a good fall, and, after collection in septic tanks, is disposed of by means of irrigation over the cultivated land.

A good deal of preparatory work has been done on the land for the reception of the colonists. It has been thoroughly cleaned, and satisfactory crops have been raised during the past two years.

An orchard and fruit garden have been planted. The market garden is prepared, and will ensure an ample supply of vegetables, etc., during this winter for the colonists.

Most of the land is now under crop, but a large area is being laid down in permanent pasture for the dairy cows, as a considerable quantity of milk will be required by the patients and trainees.

As has already been indicated, the aims and purposes of the Colony are to train tuberculous ex-service men in work suitable to their condition, which will eventually enable them to support themselves. The Colony is not intended as a permanent settlement, but rather a place



for continuation of sanatorium treatment and training where men can stay for a period of one to three years, if necessary, under medical supervision.

The Ministry of Health has drawn up a memorandum indicating different occupations considered suitable for such training, and of those proposed the Council has selected the following courses as best adapted for the purposes and possibilities of the Colony, viz. :

- (1) Market gardening, including bee and poultry keeping.
- (2) Farming and dairy work.
- (3) Rural carpentry.

These courses, with the necessary Instructors for each, have been approved by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Pensions, the selection of the trainees being in the hands of the latter department.

In the spring of this year the Council felt the time had come for the Resident Medical Superintendent to be appointed. The post was advertised, and a selection made from a large number of candidates. The Council finally offered the appointment to Dr. A. H. Macpherson, who accepted it, and has been in residence since May last. The Council consider they have been most fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Macpherson, who, in addition to possessing an exceptionally wide experience of Colony management ranging over a period of eleven years, has the inestimable virtue of real enthusiasm and belief in the work. He was the Resident Medical Officer of the first Farm Colony started in this country, or indeed anywhere, viz. the Polton Farm Colony at Lasswade, Edinburgh, which formed part of the Edinburgh co-ordinated schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis. From there he was appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of Hairmyres Colony, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, controlled by the Middle Ward of the Lanarkshire County Council. The latter position Dr. Macpherson resigned to take up his duties with the Association on the inauguration of the Burrow Hill Colony at Frimley.



Following his appointment, the buildings have been completed under his supervision, the necessary staff engaged, and the Colony has been ready for the reception of colonists since the middle of July.

The Council has received a generous grant from the United Services Fund towards the equipment of the recreation hall. This grant has supplied the Colony with a billiard table, bowls, piano, gramophone, etc., for which the Council desire to record their grateful thanks.

The cleaning and equipping of the farm has been a heavy item of expenditure, but it is believed that ultimately the outlay will be fully justified. **The Council would gladly welcome gifts of well-bred stock, e.g. cows, heifers, pigs, poultry, to assist them in the instruction of the colonists.**

The Council have no guarantee that they will receive further Government aid, and the current payment made by the Local Health Authorities for their respective patients goes only a small way towards the up-keep of the Colony. **The Council, therefore, earnestly pleads for annual subscribers to assure the future of the Colony.**

### **Southfield Sanatorium-Colony, Edinburgh.**

The National Sanatorium-Colony in Scotland, towards the establishment of which the Council devoted £4,900 from the funds contributed in response to the appeal for £50,000, has been in successful operation for the past year. Already accommodation has been provided for forty persons. The special feature of the Scottish Institution is that it undertakes the care of *all* forms of tuberculous disease, capable of recovery, without limitation of time. The general lines for treatment and training already described are followed, and it is intended to develop, in connection with the Sanatorium-Colony, a model dairy-farm which will serve as an object-lesson in pure milk supply.

## **International Conference, London, 1921.**

It may be well to recall that last year's Annual Report took the form of a record of the Association's work from its inception in 1898 to July, 1921, prepared for the Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis which met in London from the 26th to the 28th July last year, under the auspices of the National Association.

The very successful Conference was held in the Hall of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was largely attended.

The Opening Ceremony of the Conference, under the Presidency of Prof. Sir Robert Philip, President of the International Union against Tuberculosis, was a distinguished function, the platform being occupied by representatives of H.M. Government, Ambassadors, Ministers and delegates from the forty different countries participating in the Conference, and of the League of Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies.

The body of the Hall was filled with other foreign delegates, representatives from British local health authorities, universities, medical schools, etc., members of the Association and others interested in the subject.

The Marquis Curzon of Kedleston (H.M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the British Government, and read the following message of welcome from His Majesty the King :

"I welcome to my Capital the distinguished representatives of many nations united in a common effort to combat the great scourge of Tuberculosis.

"The encouraging success which is already manifest from these co-ordinated efforts in the cause of health leads me confidently to hope that further advances will attend the efforts of the present Congress, in whose work, following the example of my dear father, I take so deep an interest."

The gracious message was received with loud applause,



and it was remitted to the President to send an expression of grateful thanks to His Majesty.

The Right Hon. Sir Alfred Mond (H.M. Minister of Health) followed with a cordial and hearty welcome to the International Union on behalf of the Government.

Delegates, from the various countries represented at the Conference, were introduced to the meeting and spoke on behalf of their respective countries.

The announcement of the absence, through illness, of M. Léon Bourgeois, the first President of the International Union, was received with great regret. His place, however, was filled by M. le Sénateur André Honnorat (late Minister of Public Instruction in the French Government), who gave a most stirring address.

Colonel George Bushnell (U.S.A. Army), representing the United States, followed with an address dealing with the actual position of the problem of Tuberculosis.

The Opening Ceremony closed with a welcome from Sir Arthur Stanley as Chairman of Council of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, who was able to announce that H.R.H. The Prince of Wales had graciously consented to become its President.

At a subsequent session of the Conference, Prof. Calmette (Paris) opened a discussion on "The modes of diffusion of Tuberculosis throughout the races of the world," which aroused great interest. A large number of members took part in the discussion.

A discussion on "The *Rôle* of the Medical Profession in the Treatment of Tuberculosis" was opened by Sir Humphry Rolleston, K.C.B., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Sir George Newman, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, who approached the subject from different points of view, the former dealing especially with the part played by the medical profession generally, and the latter with the responsibilities undertaken by the State in the control of Tuberculosis.

At the Annual Meeting of the Association, which was largely attended, Dr. Armand Delille (Paris) read a paper



on "The Protection of Childhood against Tuberculosis by the Grancher System."

During the Conference, meetings of the Council of the International Union were held to ratify the amended Constitution and Byelaws as approved by the Council of the National Association. A copy of the Constitution and Byelaws of the International Union, as finally adopted, is appended to this report.

On the social side of the Conference, the delegates were entertained by H.M. Government to an official luncheon, the Minister of Health presiding; the Lord Mayor gave an evening reception at the Mansion House, and other functions were arranged and hospitality offered by many kind friends of the Association. The Council, in offering its thanks to those who thus generously contributed towards the success of the Conference, has pleasure in recording the reception of many messages of appreciation from British and foreign guests.

The Transactions\* of the International Conference have since been published and furnish an interesting record of a memorable meeting.

### **International Conference, Brussels, 1922.**

At the final meeting of the International Union against Tuberculosis in London, 1921, it was decided that the next Conference should be held at Brussels in 1922, under the Presidency of M. Dewez.

The Conference was convened for July 8th to 10th, under the gracious patronage of H.M. the Queen of the Belgians, and the subjects chosen for consideration were:

- (1) The prevention of Tuberculosis in childhood; (*a*) before school age, and (*b*) during the school period.
- (2) The prevention of Tuberculosis in families by means of visiting nurses.

\* Copies of the Transactions may be had on application to the Secretary, N.A.P.T., 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1. 15s., post free.



(3) Immunisation against Tuberculosis (General Address by Professor Calmette, Paris).

The National Association was represented by Sir Robert Philip, Professor Lyle Cummins and Miss McGaw. The Marchioness of Aberdeen, who had been nominated, was unavoidably prevented from attending, and Dr. Macgregor, Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, was appointed in her place.

Numerous other representatives attended from Great Britain and took part in the discussions.

The Opening Meeting, which was presided over by M. le Vicomte Paul Berryer, Minister of the Interior and of Hygiene, was a brilliant ceremony. Sir Robert Philip gave an Introductory Address, as retiring President. H.M. the King of the Belgians received the delegates at Laeken. The social functions were on a lavish scale.

It was resolved that the next International Conference should take place in Switzerland in 1924, under the Presidency of Dr. Morin (Lausanne), and the subsequent Conference in the United States in 1926, under the Presidency of Dr. Theobald Smith.

A report on the progress of the campaign against Tuberculosis in Great Britain up to 1922, prepared for the Conference, was presented. The statement is so interesting and succinct, giving in epitomised form exactly what is often asked for, that the Council thinks well to reproduce it in this Report :

“During the past year, anti-tuberculosis measures in Great Britain have progressed further on the lines indicated in the report to the International Conference (Paris), 1920, and in the subsequent report to the Second International Conference (London), 1921.

“It may be recalled that the official organisation of anti-tuberculosis measures is directed for England by the Ministry of Health, for Scotland by the Board of Health and for Wales by the Welsh National Memorial Association. To these several authorities is committed the responsibility of securing the fulfilment by the various local authorities of their duty in relation to Tuberculosis in their respective areas.

"It is incumbent on the local authority to formulate a Tuberculosis Scheme for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis within its area on the general plan adopted by the Government, on the recommendation of the Departmental Committee appointed by Parliament in 1911, as outlined in the report submitted to the Paris Conference.

"The Tuberculosis Scheme includes : (1) Personnel (Tuberculosis Officer or Officers), and (2) Institutions (Tuberculosis Dispensary, Sanatorium, Hospital for more Advanced Cases, Working Colony, Tuberculosis School, etc.) The Treasury contributes a fixed proportion towards the initial cost of institutions approved by the Boards of the respective countries and 50 per cent. towards the cost of the maintenance of patients in institutions sanctioned by them.

"The most significant statistics referable to the several divisions of Great Britain may be summarised as follows :

#### England and Wales.

- (1) Number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis during 1921 . . . . . 71,702
- (2) Number of deaths from Tuberculosis during 1921 . . . . . 42,678
- (3) Tuberculosis Service. There were on the 1st June, 1922 :
  - 381 Tuberculosis Officers.
  - 441 Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and
  - 84 Visiting Stations.
  - 20,395 Beds in sanatoriums, hospitals, etc.,
  - 2,664 Beds in preparation.

#### Scotland.

- (1) Number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis during 1921 . . . . . 12,524
- (2) Number of deaths from Tuberculosis during 1921 . . . . . 5,732
- (3) Tuberculosis Service. There were on the 1st June, 1922 :
  - 80 Tuberculosis Officers.
  - 29 Tuberculosis Dispensaries.
  - 3,558 Beds for tuberculous patients in sanatoriums, hospitals, etc.



### **Voluntary Agencies.**

“In addition to the official organisation, the operations of which are regulated by Statute, the campaign against Tuberculosis has continued to be ably assisted by voluntary activity.

“Notably the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has maintained its efforts in many directions, and has been the means of stimulating local effort and encouraging advances by means of conferences, lectures and other propagandist and educational measures. The National Association has, during the past year, undertaken more concrete responsibility by the establishment, under its direction, of the Burrow Hill Training Colony and Sanatorium, at Frimley in Surrey, where, in co-operation with the Ministry of Health, tuberculous ex-service men will be received for concurrent treatment and training. Other voluntary agencies have continued their activity, and new institutions, such as the Preston Hall Training Colony for tuberculous ex-Service Men, have been created.

“In Scotland the Royal Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Trust has developed the various sides of its extensive programme, and during the past year has opened (with the co-operation of the National Association) a new Sanatorium-Colony at Southfield, Edinburgh, for the reception of patients suffering from Tuberculosis in *any* form, with a view to their recovery and concurrent training. The institution is intended to be especially a centre for investigation and research.

“The Welsh National Memorial Association, which happily combines official and voluntary effort, has undertaken extensive schemes in numerous directions.

### **Training in Medical Schools.**

“In addition to the special Chairs of Tuberculosis which have been created in the Universities of Edinburgh and Cardiff, Lectureships have been established at many of the Universities and Medical Schools. The education of medical students with regard to tuberculosis is thus making rapid progress.

### **Training of Nurses.**

“Special courses for Nurses have been arranged in connection with a number of the leading training schools. In addition to this, the British Red Cross—notably in Scotland—has undertaken the

provision of special courses for members of Voluntary Aid Detachments under the Red Cross, and more generally, for other interested persons in the area of the Branches which have applied for such facilities."

### **N.A.P.T. Annual Conference.**

Following the arrangement customary in the past, that the Annual Conference of the National Association should be held alternately in London and in some provincial city, correspondence took place with the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne as to the feasibility of holding the Annual Meeting there this year. The question of finance, however, due to continued trade depression in the North of England compelled the Council to abandon the idea.

The Council is pleased to report that an invitation from the City of Birmingham has been received for the holding of the next Annual Conference in that city in 1923, which has been gladly accepted. The dates have not been definitely fixed, but it will probably be in either June or July.

### **Meetings.**

In response to invitations to address meetings in different parts of the country, several members of Council and others have been kind enough to give their assistance.

### **British Empire Exhibition.**

The Council has much pleasure in announcing that the Association will be represented at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924. Dr. Perkins is serving on the General Committee of the Exhibition.

### **Treasurer.**

The Council has been fortunate in securing the services of the Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, who has accepted the post in succession to his brother, the late Lord Glenconner.



### **Honorary Secretary.**

It was with sincere regret that the Council accepted the resignation of Dr. Perkins as Honorary Secretary in the spring of this year. Dr. Perkins' connection with the work of the Association has extended over a period of seventeen years, and it is impossible to over-estimate the value of his services as Honorary Secretary.

The Council will miss his guidance in many ways, but is glad that Dr. Perkins' connection with the Association does not cease, as he has been elected to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the resignation of Dr. Acland, the announcement of which, in view of his long association with the work, was received with much regret.

### **Council.**

There have been one or two changes in the Council since the last annual meeting. In the early part of this year the sad and sudden death of Sir German Sims Woodhead occurred, which is deeply regretted by the Council. His close and untiring interest in the work of the Association extended over a number of years, and was highly appreciated by the Council. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by Professor Lyle Cummins, C.M.G., C.B., Medical Director of the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association. Dr. Acland's resignation has already been referred to above.

Both Dr. Perkins and Professor Lyle Cummins offer themselves for confirmation of their election for the ensuing year, and the following members of Council retire in accordance with Article 12: The Viscountess Grey, Sir Percival Hartley, Professor Lyle Cummins, Dr. Bardswell, Dr. Menzies, and Mr. John Anderson. The Council begs to recommend that these be all re-elected.

By order of the Council,

FREDA STICKLAND,  
*Secretary.*

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS,

**20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1.**

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF THE "GENERAL" FUND

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for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

II.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance 1st January, 1921, at National Provincial & Union Bank, Ltd.:							
Deposit Account		1042	3	3			
Less Current Account overdrawn...		235	2	1			
In hand		807	1	2			
Due from City of Liverpool		5	19	6			
		63	0	10	876	1	6
RECEIPTS FOR YEAR, 1921.							
" Subscriptions:	£ s. d.						
Arrears ...	16 19 0						
Current ...	196 3 0						
In advance ...	6 15 0						
Life Members ...	21 0 0						
" Donations:		240	17	0			
General ...	54 7 6						
Special Appeal ...	1025 14 3						
" Sale of Leaflets ...	30 6 1						
" Hire of Films and Slides	24 19 3						
" Sale of 'Transactions': 1920 ...	82 16 10						
" Sale of Handbooks ...	42 13 10						
" International Conference:		125	10	8			
Fees of Delegates	291 18 0						
Donations...	262 9 6						
Less Expenses of Conference ...	554 7 6						
	382 2 0						
" Farm Colony—Contribution towards Office Expenses ...		172	5	6			
" Fees for Caravan Lectures ...		200	0	0			
" Income from Investments, etc.:		23	3	0			
£2000 Ceylon Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ...	56 0 0						
£2000 City of Montreal 4½ per cent. Regd. Stock ...	63 0 0						
£3000 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 ...	150 0 0						
Deposit Account at Bank ...	37 1 10						
Income Tax reclaimed	51 0 0						
		357	1	10			
Total Receipts for Year					2254	5	1

## Balance brought down

H. J. TENNANT,  
Hon. Treasurer.

LORD, FOSTER AND CO.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
37, Walbrook, E.C. 4.  
March 1914.

£3130 6 7



# BALANCE SHEET OF THE BURROW HILL COLONY FUND

## for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Sundry Creditors:</b>						
General Fund ...	37	2	0			
Audit Fee ...	36	15	0			
Expenses of Appeal ...	105	16	3			
				179	13	3
<b>Capital Account:</b>						
Balance at December 31st, 1920 ...	30,153	10	5			
<i>Add—</i>						
Excess of General Income over Expenditure for year to date ...	2,544	4	7			
	32,697	15	0			
<i>Less—</i>						
Loss on Farm Profit and Loss Account for fourteen months to November 30th, 1921 ...	518	4	2			
				32,179	10	10
Cash at National Provincial and Union Bank, Ltd.:—						
Current Account ...	851	14	4			
Deposit Account ...	7,624	14	8			
Cash at Barclay's Bank, Ltd. (Frimley) ...	50	8	2			
Cash in hand ...	11		5			
				8,527	8	7
Farm Land (at cost)—per balance sheet December 31st, 1920 ...	6,322	3	3			
Further expenditure. Year to December 31st, 1921 ...	116	18	10			
				6,439	2	1
Buildings, Roadway, and Improvements (at cost): per balance sheet December 31st, 1920 ...	7,395	5	5			
Expenditure year ending December 31st, 1921 ...	132	0	5			
	7,527	5	10			
<i>Less—</i>						
Sales of Bricks and Gravel	261	4	3			
				7,266	1	7
Implements, Tractor, Loose Tools, etc. All as at Nov. 30th 1921, as Live Stock ...	888	18	9			
Harvested crops ...	402	10	0			
Tillages ...	281	10	11			
Fodder and manures inventory	512	3	10			
	33	0	0			
				2,118	3	6
Office Furniture (less depreciation)				8	8	0
Investments (at cost): £30 5 per cent. National War Bonds ...	30	0	0			
£6,000 5 per cent. ditto ...	5,989	9	2			
£2,000 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 ...	1,886	9	0			
				7,905	18	2
Sundry debtors and expenses paid in advance ...				94	2	2
				£32,359	4	1

### AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and certify that it is in accordance therewith. Subject to the value of the Farm Land and Buildings being accurately stated, we are of the opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Colony Fund, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Association.

H. J. TENNANT,  
Hon. Treasurer.

LORD, FOSTER & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
37, Walbrook, London, E.C. 4.  
March 10th, 1922.

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF THE "FARM COLONY" FUND

for the Year ending December 31st, 1921.

Dr.

Cr.

1920.		<i>Expenditure.</i>		1920.		<i>Income.</i>			
£	s. d.		£ s. d.	£	s. d.		£ s. d.	£	s. d.
300	0 0	To Donation to Royal Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Trust ...	300 0 0	4642	11 8	By Donations ...	...	2812	17 6
896	11 3	„ Expenses of Appeal ...	421 11 4			„ Interest on Investments: £30, 5% National War Bonds ...	1 10 0		
		„ Other Expenses: 36 15 0 Audit Fee ...	36 15 0	300	0 0	£6,000 ditto ...	300 0 0		
		38 0 0 Motor Hire ...	30 9 0	100	0 0	£2,000 5% War Loan, 1929/1947 ...	100 0 0		
		Advertisements re Medical Superintendent ...	15 1 0	115	11 9	Deposit Account at Bank ...	177 15 5		
		Bank Charges and Sundries ...	6 0 0	219	0 11	Maturity of Treasury Bill ...	162 19 0	742	4 5
79	8 5	4 13 5	88 5 0						
1	1 0	„ Depreciation on Typewriter ...	1 1 0						
		„ Contribution to General Fund in respect of Office Rent and Services ...	200 0 0						
200	0 0	„ Balance, excess of Income over Expenditure, carried down ...	2,544 4 7						
3901	13 8								
£5378	14 4		£3,555 1 11	£5378	14 4			£3,555	1 11
				£3901	13 8	By Balance brought down ...		£2,544	4 7



## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF FARMING OPERATIONS

for the Fourteen Months ending November 30th, 1921.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
To Inventory, 1st October, 1920:							
Live Stock ... ..	327	0	0				
Tillages ... ..	315	10	6				
Harvested Crops ...	183	10	0				
				826	0	6	
Live Stock Purchases ...				257	6	0	
Other Expenses:							
Wages ... ..	601	14	7				
Wages—Bailiff ...	208	0	0				
				809	14	7	
Threshing and Carriage ... ..							
Rates, Water and Insurance ... ..	53	7	4				
Seeds and Fertilisers	153	15	1				
Fodder and Forage ...	91	3	4				
Repairs ... ..	271	16	1				
Oil and Petrol ...	148	6	6				
Veterinary Assistance	54	2	6				
Sundry Expenses ...	11	0	6				
	19	9	3				
				1,612	15	2	
Depreciation of Implements, consequent on valuation ... ..				146	17	6	
				£2,842	19	2	
To Balance brought down				£518	4	2	

## BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION AND KINDRED SOCIETIES.

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CUMBERLAND BRANCH.

DEVON AND CORNWALL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES,  
DIDWORTHY, SOUTH BRENT, DEVON (*Founded by Devon and  
Cornwall Branch*).

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF  
CONSUMPTION IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

ESSEX BRANCH.

GALASHIELS AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

GREAT YARMOUTH BRANCH.

HARROGATE BRANCH.

HEREFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

LEEDS TUBERCULOSIS CARE ASSOCIATION.

JEWISH BRANCH OF LEEDS ASSOCIATION.

KENT BRANCH.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND NORTHUMBERLAND BRANCH.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BRANCH.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BRANCH.

OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH.

PAISLEY AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION  
AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE COUNTY  
OF SALOP AND THE HUNDRED OF MAELOR.

WINSLEY SANATORIUM (*Founded by Gloucestershire, Somerset and  
Wilts Branch*).

WORCESTERSHIRE BRANCH (*Formed in 1902*).

THE WORCESTERSHIRE KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL SANATORIUM:—  
KNIGHTWICK, NEAR WORCESTER.

YORK BRANCH.

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## COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

CAPE COLONY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CANADA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

TRINIDAD.



## PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

(Subject to alteration.)

The following Publications have up to the present been issued by the Association, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1. All members are entitled to receive one copy of each leaflet.

### LEAFLETS.

No. 1. How to Prevent Consumption.	<i>Prices do not include Carriage.</i>							
No. 3. Milk and Tuberculosis.	Members and Branches.			Non-Members.				
No. 4. Ventilation.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
No. 5. Food and Health.	1000 copies	2	0	0	1000 copies	2	8	0
No. 6. Tuberculosis in School Children.	500 „	1	2	0	500 „	1	6	6
No. 7. Leaflet for those who have been in a Sanatorium.	<i>Post Free.</i>							
No. 8. Disinfection.	200 „	0	12	0	200 „	0	15	0
No. 9. Hints on the Management of Children from 1 to 5 Years of Age.	100 „	0	6	6	100 „	0	8	6
	50 „	0	4	0	50 „	0	5	0
	24 „	0	2	6	24 „	0	3	6
	12 „	0	2	0	12 „	0	2	6
No. 10. Hints on the Care of Children of School Age.	<i>Not including Carriage.</i>							
	1000 copies	1	2	6	1000 copies	1	8	0
	500 „	0	12	0	500 „	0	14	6
	<i>Post Free.</i>							
	200 „	0	7	6	200 „	0	9	6
	100 „	0	4	6	100 „	0	5	6
	50 „	0	2	6	50 „	0	3	0
	24 „	0	1	6	24 „	0	1	9
	12 „	0	1	0	12 „	0	1	3
No. 2. Fresh Air and Ventilation.								

### VARNISHED CARDS.

Prohibition of Spitting. Per dozen, 6s.

## CARDS (UNVARNISHED).

					£	s.	d.
	1000 copies	...	...	...	2	5	6
1. Prohibition of Spitting.	500	"	...	...	1	3	6
2. Prevention of Consumption.	250	"	...	...	0	13	9
	100	"	...	...	0	8	3
3. How to Keep Well.	50	"	...	...	0	4	9
	25	"	...	...	0	2	9
	12	"	...	...	0	2	0

## HANDBILLS.

				Symptoms of Early Consumption.				Rules for Consumptives.			
				£	s.	d.	...	£	s.	d.	...
1000 copies	...	...	...	1	9	0	...	1	0	0	...
500	„	...	...	0	15	0	...	0	11	0	...
250	„	...	...	0	8	0	...	0	6	0	...
100	„	...	...	0	4	6	...	0	4	0	...
50	„	...	...	0	2	6	...	0	2	6	...

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Transactions of Tuberculosis Conferences.—1909, 3s.; 1910, 2s. 6d.;  
1911, 3s.; 1912, 3s.; 1913, 5s.; 1914, 5s.; 1919, 10s.; 1920, 12s. 6d.

Transactions of Second International Conference (London), 1921,  
15s.

Handbook of Tuberculosis Schemes for Great Britain and Ireland,  
10s. (3rd Edition).

Annual Reports, 1s.

Annual Addresses, 6d.



## **APPENDIX.**

### **INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.**

#### **CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS.**

##### **Article I.**

There is hereby formed among the Nations signatory to the covenant of the League of Nations and the United States of America an International Union against Tuberculosis.

##### **Article II.**

The International Union against Tuberculosis has for its objects :

1. To establish a Federation amongst the national associations or organisations engaged in the campaign against tuberculosis in the various countries of the civilised world, to co-ordinate the efforts of those associations or organisations throughout the world, and to establish relations with international organisations or institutions dealing with health, in so far as they touch on tuberculosis.

2. To organise scientific conferences and congresses regarding tuberculosis.

3. To make comparative studies of the laws dealing with tuberculosis and all problems of public health relating thereto.

4. To provide for the collection of international statistics pertaining to tuberculosis.

5. To stimulate scientific and social investigations regarding the distribution, spread, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in various countries and races.

6. To collect and distribute information to national organisations included in the Union on all questions concerning the scientific and sociological study of tuberculosis,

### Article III.

The Headquarters of the International Union shall be located provisionally at Geneva.

The Union shall be convened every second or third year as may be determined by the Council of the Union.

At each Conference the Union shall elect a President-Elect who shall become President at the commencement of the next meeting of the Union. The President-Elect shall be selected from the members of the Union belonging to the country where the next Conference will be held. The President shall preside at the general meetings of the Conference and of the Council during his period of office.

### Article IV.

The Union shall consist of Councillors, Ordinary Members, and Honorary Members.

1. *Councillors*.—The Councillors shall be nominated by the national anti-tuberculosis organisations of the several nations signatory to the covenant of the League of Nations and the United States of America. Every country shall be represented by two Councillors; each country with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants shall be entitled to appoint an additional Councillor for each additional 5,000,000 inhabitants or part thereof. But the total number of Councillors from any one country shall not exceed five.

In countries where no central anti-tuberculosis organisation exists, the Councillors shall be nominated by the national government.

2. *Ordinary Members* shall be elected by the Council of the International Union on the recommendation of the national organisations or on the nomination of their governments.

3. *Honorary Members* shall be elected by the general meeting on the nomination of the Council.

### Article V.

The International Union shall be directed and administered by a Council. The Council shall consist of Councillors who, if prevented from being present, may be represented by deputies duly nominated.

The Council shall elect from its own members an Executive Committee of five members for the arrangement and presentation



of business and for the purpose of studying the various questions presented and of submitting reports.

The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the publication of the Transactions of the Union. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a year.

The Council shall meet at least every second or third year immediately before the Conference. If necessary, the Council may be convened especially by the President.

The Council shall appoint the Secretary-General and Treasurer.

#### **Article VI.**

The Council shall submit to the Conference all measures deemed proper for the realisation of the purposes of the Union. The General Secretary, after consultation with the President, shall submit to the Council an annual report, including a financial statement. The Council shall determine the budget and approve the accounts. The Council shall also decide the place and date of the next general meeting.

#### **Article VII.**

The Conference of the Union, to which shall be summoned all the councillors and ordinary members, shall receive reports regarding the work of the Union and approve any modification of the constitution which may be proposed. Such amendment can only be determined by a two-thirds majority of the members present at the next Conference after due intimation to all the members.

#### **Article VIII.**

The expenditure of the Union shall be met by the ordinary subscriptions and by all other contributions (official or voluntary).

The Annual Contribution of each country adhering to the Union shall be fixed at £4 (fr. 100 in gold) for each member of Council representing the given country on the Council, and £1 (fr. 25 in gold) for each ordinary member of the Union.

The national organisations or participating governments shall be responsible for the collection of the subscriptions to the Union and for the remittance of such subscriptions to the Treasurer of the Union.

National organisations or participating governments, who for three years have failed to remit their contribution, shall be considered as no longer members of the Union.



# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.



*Patron.*  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

*President.*  
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

*Telegraphic Address :*  
PHTHISICAL, WESDO, LONDON.

*Telephone :*  
MAYFAIR 2511.

*Chairman of Council.*  
The Hon. Sir ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.,  
C.B., M.V.O.

*Vice-Chairman of Council.*  
Sir ROBERT W. PHILIP, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,  
F.R.S.E.

*Hon. Treasurer.*  
The Right Hon. H. J. TENNANT.

*Secretary.*  
Miss F. STICKLAND.

20, Hanover Square,

London, W.1.

31st October, 1922.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose a copy of the last Annual Report of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Burrow Hill Training Colony for tuberculous ex-service men at Frimley in Surrey is now open.

As you are doubtless aware, Burrow Hill Colony is one of the Colonies recognised and approved by the Government for the training of ex-service men in different occupations, who are sent through the Ministry of Pensions.

The courses undertaken at the Colony are :

- (1) Market gardening, including bee and poultry keeping.
- (2) Farming and dairy work.
- (3) Rural carpentry.

Attached to the Colony is a **Sanatorium** of twenty beds, where men in the early stages of tuberculosis are admitted for treatment.

Should there be vacancies in the **Sanatorium**, the Association is open to receive suitable cases from any local Health Authority at the **weekly charge of 50/-**. Applications should be made to the Resident Medical Superintendent (Dr. A. H. Macpherson), Burrow Hill Colony, St. Catherine's Road, Frimley.

I am also sending sample copies of the leaflets and handbills issued by the Association, which can be supplied in any quantity. (Prices are quoted on the covers, and on page 22 of the Report.)

These leaflets were especially drawn up for the education of the general public in the prevention of tuberculosis, and have had a wide circulation amongst Public Health Authorities.

These copies are only sent to you now as a reminder, in the event of your not issuing leaflets from your own Health Department and would like to get them through the Association.

Yours faithfully,

FREDA STICKLAND,

*Secretary.*







## **PUBLICITY.**

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*The Association can supply :*

### **Cinematograph Film.**

An up-to-date Drama.

### **Lantern.**

### **Lantern Slides.**

Illustrating all sides of the Tuberculosis Problem.

### **Literature.**

Popular Leaflets. Handbills. Cards.

### **Lecturers.**

Popular Addresses on Tuberculosis.

For further particulars apply to

The Secretary,

N.A.P.T.,

20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

Telephone: Mayfair 2511.

Telegrams: "Phthisical, London."



